Chicago Office: Tribune Building.

row Night or Sunday. TO CABLE SUMMARIES

CZAR AND EMPEROR TO GET THE DETAILS.

Signing of Document to Be Without Fireworks and Display-Envoys' Views.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September 1.-It is now expected that the text of the peace treaty will be completed by tomorrow night or Sunday. Full summaries, if not the actual text, will then be cabled to Tokyo and St. Petersburg for the approval of the respective governments, and by Tuesday or Wedneday, at the latest, M. Witte and Baron Komura expect to receive final authority to affix their signatures. The subsequent exchange of ratifications by the two governments will be simply a formality. Mr. Dennison and Mr. De Maartens will meet again this afternoon. The conditions of the armistice, or rather complete suspension of hostilities, marking the conclusion of the war, will be arranged, except for minor details, by the plenipo-

The ceremony of signing the "treaty of Portsmouth" will be as quiet and unosten-tatious as possible. Both sides desire to avoid any spectacular features. Both realize that, for different reasons, the treaty will not be popular in their respective countries. In Japan especially there is expected to be a great popular outery.
"We know," said a member of the Jap-

anese mission today, "that we are going home to stones and perhaps dynamite." No arrangements looking to a joint fare-well visit to President Roosevelt have been

made or even suggested. Baron Komura and M. Witte will go separately to Oyster Bay to express thanks on behalf of their respective countries and say "good-bye" M. Witte expects to sail September 12 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He has already provisionally engaged a suite of rooms on that steamer. Baron Komura has provisionally engaged cabins on a steamer sailing from the Pacific coast Sep-tember 20. He and his suite expect to leave New York September 12. The pro-jected trips of the missions to the White nountains have practically been abandoned because of lack of time.

The "Treaty of Portsmouth" is to be given to the world. There is to be no secret about it, neither government having any reason to withhold it. Its provisions are therefore to ture can mean only great concessions by be published broadcast textually, immediately. Mr. Sato said to the Associated Press today that it would not be given until the final ratifications had been exchanged by the sovereigns of the two

The treaty will be engrossed on the treaty paper of the American State Department, a peculiarly fine quality of linen parchment paper. Two of the caligraphers of the State Department have been sent for to come here and do the engrossing. It is officially stated that President Roosevelt will not come to Portsmouth to be present at the signing of the treaty.

May Issue Statement.

Special Cablegram to The Star. TOKYO, September 1.-It is possible that the Japanese plenipotentiaries will publish a statement at Portsmouth on the concluslor of their labors. The foreign office intimates that nothing will be published here unti- a signed copy of the treaty of peace shall have reached the emperor for his apa month hence. Baron Komura may make a personal statement to the diet, explaining the proceedings at the conference.

TO ENGROSS THE TREATY.

Departure of E. B. Russ of the Department of State.

Mr. Edward B. Russ of the diplomatic bureau of the Department of State has gone to Portsmouth, N. H., for the purpose of engrossing the treaty of peace concluded between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan. He took with him an ample supply of parchment of the kind invariably used at the State Department for treaties, conventions, commissions,

As understood here, it will be the important province of Mr. Russ to write the treaties for the signatures of the rephesentatives of the contracting govern-hents. In accordance with an agreement in both English and French, the Japanese Insisting on the use of the former and the Russians on the use of the latter

Two copies will be made, one to be retained by each country, and both to be signed by each of the four plenipotentiaries-Komura and Takahira for Japan and Witte and Rosen for Russla.

The text of the agreement will be writ-ten in English and French, in parallel columns, on each copy, the only differ-ence between the two being that on the Japanese copy the first column will be In English and that on the Russian copy the first column will be in French. The Japanese copy will be signed first by the Japanese, while the Russian copy will be signed first by M. Witte and Baron Ro-

Mr. Russ, who will write both treaties. is one of the best penmen in the service of the United States and has written the copies of recent state papers drawn up in the Department of State. The fact that the State Department has sent Mr. Russ to Portsmouth is taken by some as con-*lusive evidence that the peace Potentiaries are not coming to Washington to sign the historic document negotiated at Portsmouth.

SURPRISE IN FINLAND.

Conclusion of the Conference Not Ex-

HELSINGFORS, Finland, September 1 .-The conclusion of peace at Portsmouth came as a great surprise to the people here. Peace was earnestly desired, particularly because Finland in the long run might suffer heavily under extra taxation, which so far has not been heavy. No demonstrations of any kind occurred. The press abstains from comment on the peace terms.

On account of the arrangement by which the Finns are excused from military service in consideration of the annual payment of \$2,000,000, the emperor's concession to the Finnish objections to conscription, the remnant of the Finnish military organization, has been disbanded, as recruits to fill the ranks were not forthcoming. The disbandment deeply touches Finnish pride and has called forth a number of protests.

Peace Rejoicings Reported.

the Evening Star

No. 16,412.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1905-TWENTY PAGES.

DISPATCH FORWARDED JAPANESE ENVOY.

BOSTON, September 1.-A number of eading officials connected with benevolent institutions having world-wide scope today forwarded a dispatch of congratulatio i to Baron Komura on the action of Japan in INTENSE CURIOSITY granting the concessions which made peace possible. The dispatch follows: "The Hon. Baron Komura, Hotel Went-

worth, Newcastle, N. H.: "The undersigned, officials in Boston connected with the national benevolent societies of the United States, hereby beg leave to express their profound admiration for the unexampled magnanimity and farsighted statesmanship displayed by Japan in its self-suppression in the interests of peace and highest welfare of the world. We are convinced that the attitude of your august sovereign and your country will command the admiration of all people and of all

"The late Mr. Nessima, a well-known ploneer of modern education in Japan, was educated among us, and bore our confi-dence, and the Christian doshisha estab-lished by him at Kyoto has commanded our interest for more than a quarter of a century. The hospitality shown to the highest participation of President Roosevelt in the ideals and the triumph of Christian principle in Japan have aroused our admira-

tion and enthusiasm. (Signed) "Samuel B. Capen, presiden American Board of Foreign Missions: Frank K. Saunders, secretary, Congregational S. S. and Publishing Society: Albert E. Dun-ning, editor the Congregationalist: Charles B. Rice, secretary board of ministerial relief; Asher Anderson, secretary National Congregational Council, and several other officials of the American board, the Congregationalist and the Publishing Company."

JAPANESE PRESS. Up in Arms Against Peace Settle-

ment.

Special Cablegram to The Star TOKYO, September 1.-The Yorozu, an independent radical organ, attacks the Portsmouth settlement, commencing its article: "Arise, brethren." Then, recalling the attempt to assassinate Count Okuma, It says: "The people will never remain quiet when the national interests are menaced." The Yorozu affirms that the nation will be humiliated unless the people take strong action. It asks why the victor is conciliatory and the vanquished arrogant. It declares that the speedy intervention of the people alone will prevent national disgrace following brilliant victories by land and sea,

It continues:
"If such intervention does not come, our brothers killed on the field will have died an inglorious death. The minor papers generally express anger

and denounce the peace as humiliating. The Jiji says:
"The agreement arrived at without a rup-

our plenipotentlaries "Peace concluded on such terms can never satisfy the nation.

Mainichi says "We are disappointed. The fruits of our victories have been lost by weak diplomacy. Japan, victorious in the field, has been de feated in the council chamber.'

WANT THE PRESIDENT

Invited to Attend "Peace" Banquet Tendered Envoys.

OYSTER BAY, September 1.-President Roosevelt received today an invitation on behalf of the state of New Hampshire to attend the banquet which is to be tendered by that state to the peace envoys of Russia and Japan. The banquet probably will be held at the Mount Washington House, in the White mountains, at some time in the near future, yet to be deterrafned definitely.

The invitation was extended personally by Senator Burnham of New Hampshire and George R. Moses, secretary to Gov. McLean of that state, who arrived here to-day to make an appeal to the President to participate in the function. Senator Burn-ham already had been informed by the President that he would be unable to go to New Hampshire this month, but it was de elded to make to him this personal appeal to change his mind.

Discussing the situation at Portsmouth Senator Burnham said: "It is recognized generally at Portsmouth that if it had not been for President Roosevelt the peace conference would have terminated many days ago in a rupture, and the Titanic struggle in the far east would have continued perhaps indefinitely. President Roosevelt's name is on every lip and he is universally accorded the glory of ending the war and bringing about peace He is one of the most conspicuous charac ters in our history."

Want the President.

Assured that the President could not go to Portsmouth or to the White mountains, as the people of New Hampshire had hoped previously reached between the pleni-potentiaries, the treaties will be written he might be able to, Senator Burnham and Mr. Moses discussed with the President the criticism which recently had been made on taken by him for the procurement of peace the entertainment of the conferees in Ports-They told the President that everything possible had been done by the officials of the state of New Hampshire and by the people at Portsmouth to make the sojourn of the plenipotentiaries to Portsmouth as comfortable and convenient as possible They said to the President that there was no foundation whatsoever for the criticisms published of the treatment of the envoys and their suites and that the plentpoten tiaries themselves had expressed their sat

Portsmouth Facilities.

The city of Portsmouth was selected by President Roosevelt himself as the seat of the conference because of its excellent facilities in the way of entertainment, and for the further reason that the sessions of the conference could be held at the navy yard. where the plenipotentiaries could be assured absolutely of freedom from inter-ruption. It had been expected by the officials of New Hampshire that the sessions of the conference would be held in the White mountains, and originally there was no intention that they should be hed at Portsmouth. President Roosevelt's decision as to the holding of the conference in Portsmouth, however, was acquiesced in gladly. President Roesevelt was presented today with a letter written by Gov. McLane of New Hampshire to Herbert H. D. Peirce, assistant secretary of state, who is the government's representative at Portsmouth, plaining to him the situation and adverting to the criticisms which have appeared in various newspapers regarding the enter-

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

tainment of the envoys.

Sheriff's Deputies Think Services Will Be Needed.

CHICAGO, September 1.-Believing their services will soon be in demand again owing to the printers' strike, special deputy sheriffs and policemen held a secret meeting yesterday and organized a strike breakers' union. A scale of wages of not less than \$5 a day, and \$6 if it can be secured, was adopted. Charles Turk was elected president. Then each of the 110 charter members paid 25 cents for expenses. Turk produced a book and said that every one produced a book and said that every one franco, after an election marked by riotous

In Bringing About the Peace Pact.

FELT BY DIPLOMATS AND OTHERS AS TO IT.

Congratulatory Telegrams All Refer to His "Personal Energetic Efforts" -He May Make a Statement.

Following close on the heels of the uniersal joy over the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan, arises a general desire to know more of the real inside history of the Portsmouth conference. Especially is curiosity intense as to the actual negotiations and the arguments or influence employed by him in breaking the threatened deadlock over the articles providing for the cession of Sakhalin and for the reimbursement of Japan for the expenses of the war. That the President took a prominent part in the later proceedings and in removing a supposed impasse are now matters of history, having been publicly acknowledged by the parties concerned, as well as by the rulers of the principal countries of the world in their messages of congratulation and felicitation. At the same time the exact nature and extent of the President's efforts in bringing about an agreement, when such a thing seemed

impossible, have not been told. It is known that when the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries locked horns over the disputed articles, and each side declined to yield its contention, the President opened personal negotiations di-rect with the czar at St. Petersburg and the emperor at Tokyo, with the result that while both professed a desire for peace, the Japanese ruler alone acted in a way to make it possible. So far as known, the czar sustained his representatives in the posi-tion they had assumed to the very end, and, while politely "responsive" to the President, yielded absolutely nothing to his persuasions. Contrary to general expectations, the concessions on both the main issues were wholly made by Japan, and the with-drawal of the Japanese demands regarding indemnity and Sakhalin was made by di-rect orders of the mikado, apparently against the desire of his representatives at

The Moving Cause.

The interesting question naturally arises as to the moving cause of the sudden and mlooked for change in the attitude of the Japanese government. There is a growing impression that it was due to a considerable degree to influences skillfully exerted by President Roosevelt. What many applauding diplomats and officials would now like to know is what the President actually did or said to bring about the happy consummation. Throughout the entire casis the President acted quietly and discreetly. and his acts and messages were guarded so successfully that not a word of the correspondence to which he was a party has been disclosed. It is common knowledge that he conferred personally with Baron Rosen and Baron Kaneko at Oyster Bay and that he corresponded with the czar and the mikado, through Ambassador Meyer and Minister Griscom, as well as with the plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, through Assistant Secretary Peirce, but so far the general public has been vouchsafed no definite special details regarding these highly important proceedings.

If corroborative evidence were needed to establish the fact that President Roosevelt, in addition to bringing the warring nations together to consider terms for peace, per-sonally and officially took a leading part in negotiating the peace pact, it is supplied by the congratulatory messages addressed to him by the various European monarchs having cognizance of the facts. For instance, the Czar of Russia thanks President Roosevelt "for having brought peace negotiations to a successful conclusion, owing to your (his) personal energetic efforts," and adds 'My country will gratefully recognize the great part you have played in the Ports-mouth peace conference." The phraseology of that message is especially significant. Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary felicitated President Roosevelt "on the esult of your (his) intervention." Emperor William of Germany, in his message to Am bassador Tower, referred to the "splendid success" of the President's "untiring ef-The pope thanked God "for Presiforts." dent Roosevelt's courage." King Edward of England personally congratulated the President "on the successful issue of the peace conference, to which you (he) have so greatly contributed."

May Make a Statement.

It is reported that the President has persistently declined to give to the public at this time any of the details of the steps in the orient, confining himself to the simple statement that everything will become known in due season. So great has the pressure for this information become that it is reported that the President has finally been induced to agree to tell something about it in a public address to be delivered on a suitable occasion in the near future It is possible that the President may issue a statement explaining the course taken by him in the peace negotiations, similar to the Russian statement made at St. Petersburg yesterday.

FRANZ JOSEPH WILES

Congratulations to Czar and Emperor of Japan.

VIENNA, September 1.-Emperor Francis Jeseph, in addition to telegraphing his congratulations to President Roosevelt on the corclusion of peace between Russia and Japan, telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas and to the Emperor of Japan. To the Russian emperor he wired: "I learn with keen satisfaction the conclusion of peace conditions which maintain intact the honor and prestige of your empire. Permit me to felicitate you with all my heart upon this happy

To the Emperor of Japan Emperor Franeis Joseph sent the following dispatch: "I beg your majesty to accept my most sincere felicitations upon the occasion of the conclusion of peace conditions, which constitute a fine example of moderation, which does honor to Japan."

- INDUCTED INTO OFFICE.

Lizardo Garcia Elected President of Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, August 31.-Senor Lizardo Garcia, who was elected president of Ecuador January 11, assumed the presidency today.

Senor Garcia was the liberal candidate for ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—Peace produced a book and said that every one present must sign it, the idea being that the country. Flags are flying and there are first position. A large number fell over newspaper offices burned. Loss, \$75,000.

TOKYO, September 1.—Peace produced a book and said that every one present must sign it, the idea being that the portfolios of public works and the portfolios of public works and sign it, the idea being that the portfolios of public works and memorials, appealing against ing a loss of \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.

TOKYO, September 1.—Premier Katsura produced a book and said that every one present must sign it, the idea being that the portfolios of public works and memorials, appealing against ing a loss of \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.

TOKYO, September 1.—Premier Katsura produced a book and said that every one present must sign it, the idea being that the portfolios of public works and mills and pants factory early today, entailing a loss of \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.

DECLINES TO DISCUSS HIS FU-

Likely That He Will Get Diplomatic Mission to

Brazil.

OYSTER BAY, September 1 - F. B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, arrived here from Washington at 10:11 o'clock this morning. He said that he had some official matters to take up with the Presi-

"What do you think of the theory of President Castro of Venezuela to make war on the United States," Mr. Loomis was asked.

"I think that story too ridiculous and too ancient to be considered for a moment," the assistant secretary of state replied. "Can you teil us, Mr. Loomis," was inquired, "anything about your own future

"I don't care to refer to them at all at his time." Mr. Loomis said, with a smile.

Minister to Brazil. It has been suggested that the President would appoint Mr. Loomis to succeed Ambassador Thompson of Brazil, who is expected to be appointed ambassador to Mexco, from which post Ambassador E. H. Conger has just resigned, his resignation to take effect October 18. That Mr. Loomis will be tendered the Brazilian appointment by the President is considered here somewhat improbable. It seems likely, however that he will be taken care of in some way by the administration when he resigns the assistant secretaryship, which he is bound to do shortly to permit Root to replace him with some one of his own personal friends. Secretary Root, it was said by Mr. Loom's his morning, is expected to arrive in Washngton about the middle of next week. Another passenger on the 10:11 train was Senator Burnham of New Hampshire. was accompanied by G. H. Moses, secretary of Governor McLane. His purpose is to

REPUBLICANS IN KENTUCKY.

urge the President to consent to pay Ports-

An Optimistic View of Probable Suc-

Mr. John W. Langley, disbursing and appointment clerk of the census bureau, who has just returned from a visit to his home at Prestonsburg, Ky., is very optimistic about the future of the republican party in that state. He expresses the opinion that the bitterness which exists between the friends of Governor Beckham and Senator Blackburn, who is a candidate for re-election, will result in such a division of the democratic forces as to make it probable that the republicans will have a majority be elected this fall, thus insuring a republican successor to Senator Blackburn. He also expresses the opinion that the republicans have an excellent chance of carrying the state in 1907, when the governor and other state officers are to be chosen. He thinks that there would be no question about the republicans winning if Justice Harlan, who it is generally supposed is shortly to retire from the Supreme bench could be induced to accept the republican nomination for governor. Referring to

"I doubt if Judge Harlan would consider the matter for a moment; but in some way or other a report has gained circulato run and thus round out his official career by serving a term in an office for which h made such a brilliant and almost successful ace more than a quarter of a century ago He has a remarkable hold on the affections of Kentuckians, regardless of politics, and is great intellect and sterling integrity would make him an invincible candidate in And what a great governor

he would make!"

CHOLERA IN PRUSSIA. Confidence Felt in Germany's Ability

to Control the Outbreak. The authorities of the public health and marine hospital service are not apprehensive over the outbreak of cholera in Prus sia. They say that in the past the German authorities have generally been able to control such epidemics, and express confidence that they will take vigorous measures to do so in the present instance. They also say that cholera is comparatively easy to control.

A circumstance favorable to the protection of this country, they say, is the neces-sary time which must elapse in making the voyage, cholera requiring only from three to five days for its inception after contact

Judge Campbell Going to Denver.

Judge Frank L. Campbell, assistant attorney general for the Interior Department. will accompany the District delegation of veterans to the G. A. R. encampment at Denver next week. Judge Campbell will be accompanied by Mrs. Campbell, and leaves the city tonight. After the encampment he expects to spend some time in traveling about the west. He will return to this city about September 23.

Negro Confessed Guilt.

SEATTLE, Wash., September 1.-Charged with the murder of Philip H. Ross and his wife and the burning of their saloon at Kerryston to conceal the evidence of their crime, Adam Moore, a negro. and John Dallas, who came from Louisiana in the same gang to work in the Kerry saw mills, in Kerryston, several months ago, have been arrested by officers of the city and county. After Moore was taken into custody Starwich, the deputy sheriff, succeeded in eliciting from him a virtual confession of the crime committed last Tuesday. A letter which had been received from the murdered man was found on the prisoner's person Dallas denied that he had ever been in Kerryston.

Plans Carried Out.

LONDON, September 1.-Professor William Joseph Hussey of the Lick observatory expedition cables to the Associated Press from Assouan, Egypt, that the expedition executed its eclipse program as planned. The elongates were in the form of streamers of the fish-tail type, with marked rays from the sun spot zones, pecially from the southeast limb. North polar streamers distinctly recurred. Prom-inences were pronounced, especially those near the north pole. The motion of the shadow bands was determined.

Witte May Retire to Private Life. Special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS. September 1 .- The correspondent of the Matin at Portsmouth, N. H., says there is a reason to believe that M. Witte will retire from public life on his return

Protests Against Peace Terms. Special Cablegram to The Star.

A COMPLETE FAILURE KOMURA PRAISED THE PRESIDENT'S PART LOOMIS AT OYSTER BAY A NATURAL OUTCOME

For President Roosevelt's Renomination.

HISFORMALSTATEMENT

MADE ON ELECTION NIGHT THAT HE WOULD NOT BE A CANDIDATE

Is Believed by the Politicians to Have Been Genuine and That He Would Not Change It.

Politicians have been agreed for several days past that a natural outcome of the storm of congratulations now being showered upon President Roosevelt would be a lemand from some quarter, hysterical in nature, perhaps, for his renomination for mother term. No well-informed politicians, however, have permitted this probability o, worry them, for they believed that the clamor would be ephemeral and only an evidence of the emotional disposition of the American people. They could not conceive that it could possess any deep significance.

In the first place, they say, there is Presilent Rooosevelt's own statement to the contrary. It will be remembered that when he returns came in, the night of November 8, last, indicating his election by a phenomenal majority, President Roosevelt Issued a formal statement from the White House.

His Formal Announcement.

"I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence reposes on me, and I shall do all that in my power-lies not to forfeit it.

"On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this hree and one-half years constitutes my irst term. "The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance

and not the form. "Under no circumstances will I be a can-didate for or accept another nomination." When that statement was issued it was accepted throughout the country in the plain terms of the English language in which it was couched. It was commended on all sides by citizens and voters, and probably brought special joy to a number of distinguished politicians, who were look-ing ahead to 1908. The President has upon at least one occasion since then indignantly denied that there could be any circumhimself in the light of this formal an-

iouncement Some Former Recriminations.

It was to be anticipated, politicians say, that out of the great emotional stress under which this country and indeed the whole world were laboring should come spontaneous expressions favorable to the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt. It was not expected that their source would be other than the kindly and complimentary feelings of humanitarianism which actuated all

Politicians will continue to stand by the President's original declaration, and will not be led to believe that Mr. Roosevelt can be carried off his feet by this spontaneous appreciation of his notable efforts n the cause of humanity. It is regarded as a certainty that the peace negotiations will have no possible effect upon presiden-tial politics in the United States in the

Will Not Reconsider.

The President's friends say that Mr. Roosevelt himself would be the first to brush aside with vigor and positiveness the suggestion that he should take advantage of this popular outpouring of appreciation to reconsider a determination which was reached after careful deliberation. They go further and say that any service which may have rendered to the general cause o humanity in this instance does not affect the proposition which he laid down in his statement of November 8, namely, that "the wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance

and not the form." In other words, so it is claimed by these friends of the President, nothing in this sitnation, highly complimentary to the President as it may be, could logically be re garded as furnishing ground for change of his attitude toward a third term.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Large Increase in Valuations Over Previous Year.

CHICAGO, September 1.-The total as sessed value of Chicago real estate for 1905 is \$295,512,133, an increase of \$4,182,586 over the reviewers' figures for the previous year This means an increase in the last year of \$20,902,930 in Chicago real estate, full cash valuation, which is five times the

assessed valuation. The increase is due mainly to building improvements and in the opinion of the board of review is a notable indication of the city's prosperity, despite industrial

Extra Mint Force Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.-The extra force employed in the San Francisco mint for the past two years has been dismissed for lack of work. The extra force consisted of sixty men and thirty women who were engaged in assisting in the age of Filipino silver, which increased the work of the mint during the past two years while the ordinary coinage was also far in excess of the regular amount. The coinage of the mint for August was \$9.088. 000, and in addition 402,000 Filipino pesos were coined.

Plans for Municipal Convention. CHICAGO, September 1.-Plans for a gigantic municipal convention and exhibition of civic accomplishments in Chicago next year are being made by the city officials and the commercial association. An effort is being made to capture the gatherings of the different municipal societies in the United States and Canada for a joint congress next year, which will rival the recent municipal congress in Dresden. Hugo Grosser, city statistician, will leave for Montreal tonight to urge the American Society of Municipal Improvements to hole their next annual meeting in Chicago. The mayor of every city in the United States will be invited to the convention

Fire Destroys School.

CALUMET, Mich., September 1 .- Fire today destroyed the Calumet High School and the Miscowaubik club house, entailing a loss of \$100,000.

Woolen Mills Burned. JACKSON, Tenn., September 1 .- Fire de-

TWO CENTS.

LABRADOR ECLIPSE EXPEDITION WITHOUT RESULTS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 1.-The Lick astronomical observatory expedition, which went to Cartwright, Labrador, to observe the solar eclipse of Wednesday last, met with complete failure. Heavy banks of clouds obscured the heavens during the entire period of eclipse and the result of the attempted observations was so unsatisfactory that the astronomers will not even attempt to develop the photographic plates which were exposed. The report of the failure of the mission was brought here today by Gov. Magregor, who had accompanied the scientists to Cartwright, and who returned here today on the warship Scylla. The governor said he feared also that the expedition sent out by the Canadian gov-ernment, which was located at Hamilton, only about fifty miles from Cartwright, was fully as unfortunate as those from Lick. Early morning conditions last Wednesday were very favorable for observation of the

BOY ROASTED ALIVE.

heavens, the governor said, and every preparation had been made for the work,

which was to begin about 8 a.m. Before that hour, however, banks of clouds rolled

up, and during the whole period of totality of the eclipse the heavens were obscured.

Companion Threw Gasoline and Ignited It. CHICAGO, September 1 .- A dispatch to

the Tribune from Hannibal, Mo., says: Charles Christian, eleven years old, son of Lee Christian, was roasted alive in Union street here last night by another boy named McLain, who dashed a can of gasoline over the clothes of young Christian and then applied a lighted match. Christian was playing in the street with several other boys when McLain walked up swinging a gasoline can. After twice threatening to roast the Christian boy alive, he finally made his word good. He unscrewed the cap of the can, rushed upon Christian and drenched him from head to foot with gasoline. Be-fore the unfortunate lad could get away he touched a lighted match to his trousers which were soaked with gasoline. Instantly the boy was enveloped in flames. He fell to the ground screaming in agony and fighting the fire. Many persons ran to his flames. Every stitch of clothing was flames. burned from young Christian's back. The boy will die.

POLICE SHAKE UP.

Chicago Officials Cause a Big Sensation.

CHICAGO, September 1.-In the most sweeping police order issued from department headquarters in years Chief Collins last night spread consternation in the police ranks by a general order that affected fifty commanding and subordinate officials of the department.

While no retirements or dismissals marked the edict, the fact that it applied in all but a few cases to high officials was taken as an indication that the order was but a precursor of an even greater upheaval. The order creates two new lieutenants, two district sergeants and one patrol sergeant, and shifts six captains, thirteen lieutenants, twelve sergeants and thirteen patrolmen. The transfers affect almost every precinct where police activity is shown and each district headquarters receives an infusion of new blood.

ANTI-TIPPING ACT

Becomes Effective in New York State Today.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 1 .- An act of the last legislature takes effect today which is directed against the practice of corrupting purchasing agents, whether they be the maid servant whom the grocer gives a bonus in return for her mistress' trade or the agent of a great commercial house whose patronage may mean thousands of dollars a

year to the manufacturer who gets it. This law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$10 to \$500, or by both the fine and a year's imprisonment, to give, offer or promise an agent, employe or servant any gift or gratuity whatever, without the knowledge and consent of the principal, employer or master of such agent, emplove or servant, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business. The penalty also applies to agents who request or accept gifts or commissions given for this purpose,

DRAFTING OF PLAYERS.

Taken Up at Session of National Base Ball Commission.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 1.-The investigation of the drafting of players of next season was the most important matter to come before the national base ball commission, which was called to meet in this city today. Before the commission met it was said that all players secured in a legitimate manner would be given to the clubs that claim them, but where there was a flaw in the deal or the same was proved not to be bona fide, the commission would

declare such transaction void.

Died From Cholera. RASTENBURG, East Prussia, September 1.-A woman named Duddey, who died of cholera here yesterday, came from Bochum with her family by way of Berlin. It appears that she drank water at a railroad station on the way here, and it is presumed

Briquette Factory Burned. STOCKTON, Cal., September 1. - The Tesla briquette factory and coal bunkers. located on the water front in the western

part of the city, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000.

that it was infected.

ceeding.

Boycott Softened. SHANGHAI, September 1 .- The large demand for goods from New Chwang, combined with the excellent effect of the imperial decree received here today, have greatly softened the boycott. The emperor in the decree refers to the long friendship between China and America, also to America's amicable negotiations of a new treaty, and advises all Chinese to re-frain from boycotting American goods while the discussion of the treaty is pro-

Chicago Hotel Ablaze.

CHICAGO, September 1.-Panic-stricken by fire in an adjoining building, occupants of the Nicholas Hotel today fled to the street. The fire destroyed the third, fourth and fifth stories of 253-255 Kinzie street, occupied by the Welpley Parson Company.

Kentucky Town Wiped Out. MAYSVILLE, Ky., September 1 .- Almost

Weather.

Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; probably showers tomorrow afternoon or night.

HALTED IN THE FIELD

Armistice Between Japanese and Russian Armies.

SIGNED AT NOON TODAY

PLENIPOTENTIARIES MEET IN KOMURA'S ROOM.

Secrecy Surrounded Movements of Envoys-An Unusual Agree-

ment Reached.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September 1 .- An armistice was signed by the peace plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia in Baron Komura's apartments in the Hotel Wentworth here today. The signatures were affixed to the document a few minutes before noon. The greatest secrecy surrounded the meeting, and an hour after the armistice had been signed Mr. Sato, the official spokesman of the Japanese party, was standing about the lobby assuring inquirers that the signing of the document was imminent, that it might, in fact, be signed before night. The official bulletin was late in coming. Minister Takahira, however, a few minutes after noon admitted that the signatures had been affixed, and M. Plancon of the Russian party, to whom the task of drawing up the papers had been assigned. said that he had carried them to the plen-

ipotentiaries, and that each had signed his An Unusual Agreement.

The agreement upon the terms of the armistice is most unusual, and was not reached until after some argument. The armistice, in fact, does not go into effect until after the formal treaty of peace has been signed. It is understood, however, that hostilities are to cease immediately, although the lines in the field will remain in their present position until the armistice formally takes effect after the signing of the treaty. The Japanese insisted on this demand, although the Russians were at first inclined to hold out for the customary

procedure in such matters. "What," the Russians asked, "Is the use of an armistice after a treaty of peace has

been formally completed?" An explanation advanced for the persist-ence of the Japanese on this point was that they would not be willing to concede until the last moment that peace is indeed assured. Slight as are the chances of any hitch in the negotiations at this time, they are taking no chances whatever. They feel, it is said, that if they should break their lines the war sentiment at St. Petersburg might gain sufficient strength to.

cause trouble. Agreed to Demand.

After a few minutes' argument the Russian envoys agreed to the demand of Baron Komura and Minister Takahira and the conference broke up at 12:15 o'clock. M. Plancon was at work drafting the

armistice all the morning. He showed some surprise when he learned that the fact that he was working upon it had leaked out. He completed his task shortly after 11 o'clock, and informed M. Witte and Baron Rosen, who were waiting in their rooms in the Annex, and Baron Komura and Minister Takahira. Baron Komura had been seen in his rooms a few minutes before. He ap-

peared to be in a good humor, but refused to talk about the situation. "I am very busy this morning," he said. Mr. Sato announced this afternoon that the armistice had been signed at 11:30 o'clock. It was at this time that the four envoys met in Baron Komura's room. As they did not leave until after 12 o'clock. the inference is that the discussion of the main point as to when the treaty was to go

into effect had caused some trouble. Baron Rosen, when he left the room, had nothing to say.

Takahira Talks. Minister Takahira, however, paused long enough to say: "The armistice has been signed. "When does it go into effect?" he was

asked.

has been signed.' "Is not that unusual?" "Some of the troops are far from the lines of communication," he said. "It will take a long time to send word to them." Mr. Plancon went at once to his room,

"Not until the formal treaty of peace

He said: "It is true that the armistice has been "Is it true that it does not go into effect until the treaty of peace has been con-

cluded?" "Yes." he answered, "the Japanese in sisted on that." "What is the use of an armistice after the treaty has been signed?" He shrugged his shoulders.

"That is what we want to know," he answered. "That is what we cannot understand." Shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. Sato said he was at liberty to announce that the armistice had been signed. Although it do not go into effect formally until the treaty has been signed, the understanding on both sides is that hostilities are to cease imme-

diately. The news was cabled at once to St. Petersburg and Tokyo, and Linevitch and Oyama will be notified forthwith. Some fear is expressed here that there may be some scattered engagements among

the troops in remote parts of the country before the news reaches them. NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Negotiations for Dissolution Progress. ing Favorably. COPENHAGEN, September 1.-It is ex-

pected that the negotiations between Norway and Sweden will soon result in a full agreement on the subject of the dissolution of the union. Well-informed persons presume that Sweden will give up her claim for the razing of the fortresses on the Norwegian frontier, being satisfied if the forts are not armed. The Swedish court favors the candidacy of Prince Charles of Sweden for the Norwegian throne, but it is not certain that the ricksdag will accept the Norwegian offer of 700,000 crowns yearly as an allowance for the eventual king.

CHAFFEE IN PARIS.

American Mission Starts for Army Maneuvers September 9. PARIS, September 1.-Lieut. Gen. Adna

R. Chaffee, accompanied by his aids-decamp and family, arrived here from Waterloo today and was met at the railroad station by officials of the American embassy and Major Vignaul and Captain Fournier of the French army, who were detailed by the ministery of war for duty on his personal staff. Brig. Gen. James F. Crozier, as-sistant chief of staff, is already here, and